REMARKS

By this amendment and remarks, claims 1, 9, and 18 have been amended. Claims 1-21 are pending in the application. In view of the foregoing amendments and the remarks urged here, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-2, 4-6, 8-10, 13-15, and 17-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,563,517 to Bhagwat et al. ("Bhagwat") in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0034991 to Fitzsimons et al. ("Fitzsimons"). The Examiner has rejected claims 3, 11, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhagwat in view of Fitzsimons and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0032254 to Hawkins ("Hawkins"). The Examiner has rejected claims 7, 12, 16, and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhagwat in view of Fitzsimons and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,024 to Robotham et al. ("Robotham").

Claims 1-2, 4-6, 8-10, 13-15, and 17-19:

Applicant has amended claims 1, 9, and 18 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes more than one textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." Claim 9 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes a formatting object that includes a plurality of textual references to images, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references to an image that is disposed in said formatting object so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." Similarly, claim 18 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document

includes more than one textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." The present invention, as recited in amended claims 1, 9, and 18, is directed to a method for transcoding web-page content for a limited-display computing device such as a handheld computer. The method includes a step for searching a retrieved web page document for more than one textual references to images that are directly adjacent to one another. As long as there are more than one textual references, where the textual references are conceptual linking in a common formatted object (such as a frame or table), and the images are directly adjacent to each other, the method classifies this as an "image run." Subsequently, those images are used to generate a composite image which is scaled to meet the display requirements of the limited-display computing device.

Among the problems addressed by the invention is that modern web page documents use numerous small images to form composite images which are relevant to the user experience for these web page documents. Other images on web page documents may not be as relevant for the user experience. For limited-display devices like handheld computers, the image display area is limited and, in certain cases, the bandwidth necessary for downloading these images may also be limited. By filtering out the non-relevant images, and scaling the composite images for the limited-display devices, the user experience on handheld computers displaying web page documents is enhanced. Since most web page documents do not tag the relevant images, the method of the present invention searches the retrieved web page documents for more than one textual references to images which signify adjoining images which are typically a part of a composite image.

Bhagwat is directed to an iterative adaptive transcoder which provides feedback to a user so that the user can modify transcoding settings for optimal transmission. Bhagwat teaches that transcoding via the taught method is an adaptive and dynamic process dependent upon the user or the proxy administrator. The present invention has no such requirement. Since the limited-display devices of the present invention, like handheld computers, the image display area is

limited and, in certain cases, the bandwidth necessary for downloading these images may also be limited. By filtering out the non-relevant images, and scaling the composite images for the limited-display devices, the user experience on handheld computers displaying web page documents is enhanced. Therefore, at the least, Bhagwat, does not search for "textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object."

The shortcomings of the base reference are not overcome by Fitzsimons. Fitzsimons is directed to constructing a composite image within a webpage such that a subspace is utilized by shrinking images to fit into that subspace. However, Fitzsimons only discloses a method of constructing a composite image of all images on a webpage, rather than a method for selecting relevant or important images

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that a combination of Bhagwat and Fitzsimons does not teach or suggest every claimed feature of the invention. The prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set forth, Applicant respectfully submits that amended claims 1, 9, and 18 are allowable over the cited references. Claims 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 13-15, 17, and 19, by their dependency on claims 1, 9, and 18, are similarly allowable. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Claims 3, 11, and 20:

Applicant has amended claims 1, 9, and 18 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes more than one textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." Claim 9 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes a formatting object that includes a plurality of textual references to images, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references to an image that is disposed in said formatting object so as to generate a composite image, said textual

references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." Similarly, claim 18 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes more than one textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." The present invention, as recited in amended claims 1, 9, and 18, is directed to a method for transcoding web-page content for a limited-display computing device such as a handheld computer. The method includes a step for searching a retrieved web page document for more than one textual references to images that are directly adjacent to one another. As long as there are more than one textual references, where the textual references are conceptual linking in a common formatted object (such as a frame or table), and the images are directly adjacent to each other, the method classifies this as an "image run." Subsequently, those images are used to generate a composite image which is scaled to meet the display requirements of the limited-display computing device.

Among the problems addressed by the invention is that modern web page documents use numerous small images to form composite images which are relevant to the user experience for these web page documents. Other images on web page documents may not be as relevant for the user experience. For limited-display devices like handheld computers, the image display area is limited and, in certain cases, the bandwidth necessary for downloading these images may also be limited. By filtering out the non-relevant images, and scaling the composite images for the limited-display devices, the user experience on handheld computers displaying web page documents is enhanced. Since most web page documents do not tag the relevant images, the method of the present invention searches the retrieved web page documents for more than one textual references to images which signify adjoining images which are typically a part of a composite image.

Bhagwat is directed to an iterative adaptive transcoder which provides feedback to a user so that the user can modify transcoding settings for optimal transmission. Bhagwat teaches that transcoding via the taught method is an adaptive and dynamic process dependent upon the user or the proxy administrator. The present invention has no such requirement. Since the limited-

display devices of the present invention, like handheld computers, the image display area is limited and, in certain cases, the bandwidth necessary for downloading these images may also be limited. By filtering out the non-relevant images, and scaling the composite images for the limited-display devices, the user experience on handheld computers displaying web page documents is enhanced. Therefore, at the least, Bhagwat, does not search for "textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object."

The shortcomings of the base reference are not overcome by Fitzsimons or Hawkins. Fitzsimons is directed to constructing a composite image within a webpage such that a subspace is utilized by shrinking images to fit into that subspace. However, Fitzsimons only discloses a method of constructing a composite image of all images on a webpage, rather than a method for selecting relevant or important images. Hawkins is directed to a method for wireless internet access. There is no teaching or suggestion in Hawkins for a method for transcoding images.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that a combination of Bhagwat, Fitzsimons, and Hawkins does not teach or suggest every claimed feature of the invention. The prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set forth, Applicant respectfully submits that amended claims 1, 9, and 18 are allowable over the cited references. Claims 3, 11, and 20, by their dependency on claims 1, 9, and 18, are similarly allowable. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Claims 7, 12, 16, and 21:

Applicant has amended claims 1, 9, and 18 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes more than one textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." Claim 9 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes a formatting object that includes a plurality of textual

references to images, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references to an image that is disposed in said formatting object so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." Similarly, claim 18 has been amended to recite the step of "when said web page document includes more than one textual references to images that are directly adjoining, rendering each of the images represented by said textual references that are directly adjoining so as to generate a composite image, said textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object." The present invention, as recited in amended claims 1, 9, and 18, is directed to a method for transcoding web-page content for a limited-display computing device such as a handheld computer. The method includes a step for searching a retrieved web page document for more than one textual references to images that are directly adjacent to one another. As long as there are more than one textual references, where the textual references are conceptual linking in a common formatted object (such as a frame or table), and the images are directly adjacent to each other, the method classifies this as an "image run." Subsequently, those images are used to generate a composite image which is scaled to meet the display requirements of the limited-display computing device.

Among the problems addressed by the invention is that modern web page documents use numerous small images to form composite images which are relevant to the user experience for these web page documents. Other images on web page documents may not be as relevant for the user experience. For limited-display devices like handheld computers, the image display area is limited and, in certain cases, the bandwidth necessary for downloading these images may also be limited. By filtering out the non-relevant images, and scaling the composite images for the limited-display devices, the user experience on handheld computers displaying web page documents is enhanced. Since most web page documents do not tag the relevant images, the method of the present invention searches the retrieved web page documents for more than one textual references to images which signify adjoining images which are typically a part of a composite image.

Bhagwat is directed to an iterative adaptive transcoder which provides feedback to a user so that the user can modify transcoding settings for optimal transmission. Bhagwat teaches that

transcoding via the taught method is an adaptive and dynamic process dependent upon the user or the proxy administrator. The present invention has no such requirement. Since the limited-display devices of the present invention, like handheld computers, the image display area is limited and, in certain cases, the bandwidth necessary for downloading these images may also be limited. By filtering out the non-relevant images, and scaling the composite images for the limited-display devices, the user experience on handheld computers displaying web page documents is enhanced. Therefore, at the least, Bhagwat, does not search for "textual references comprising conceptual linking in a common formatted object."

The shortcomings of the base reference are not overcome by Fitzsimons or Robotham. Fitzsimons is directed to constructing a composite image within a webpage such that a subspace is utilized by shrinking images to fit into that subspace. However, Fitzsimons only discloses a method of constructing a composite image of all images on a webpage, rather than a method for selecting relevant or important images.

Robotham is directed to server-side rasterization of visual content for client machines. Robotham suggests that the client machine present the rasterized content, rather than the original or a transformation of web page documents. Robotham, at the least, does not teach or suggest searching for a "sequence of textual references to images that are directly adjoining," as is required by claims 1, 9 and 18.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that a combination of Bhagwat, Fitzsimons, and Robotham does not teach or suggest every claimed feature of the invention. The prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set forth, Applicant respectfully submits that amended claims 1, 9, and 18 are allowable over the cited references. Claims 7, 12, 16, and 21, by their dependency on claims 1, 9, and 18, are similarly allowable. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding rejections, and that they be withdrawn. The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned representative if an interview might expedite allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: February 1, 2007

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